Defendant Chacon argues that an anonymous 911 call alone cannot form the basis for the officers' reasonable suspicion in initiating a stop. However, the call was not anonymous. The caller identified himself, provided the phone number he was calling from, the make and model car he was driving, and other identifying information. The magistrate judge correctly noted that an identifiable

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1	caller imparts a higher level of reasonable suspicion than an anonymous caller because of the risk
2	of legal sanction for making a false report. See e.g. United States v. Terry-Crespo, 356 F.3d 1170
3	(9th Cir. 2004). Therefore, there was a sufficient basis for the officers' reasonable suspicion of
4	defendant's criminal activity to initiate the stop.
5	Chacon's remaining objections derive from the magistrate judge's finding of reasonable
6	suspicion. This court has reviewed the record and, because this court agrees that there was reasonable
7	suspicion for the initial stop, finds that the magistrate judge correctly determined that Chacon's
8	Fourth Amendment rights were not violated during the stop and subsequent search of his vehicle.
9	Therefore,
10	IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the magistrate judge's report and
11	recommendation (Doc. #38) is AFFIRMED in their entirety.
12	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant's motion to suppress evidence (Doc. #24) is
13	DENIED.
14	DATED this 1 st day of June, 2009.
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16	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Case 2:08-cr-00059-JCM-GWF Document 45 Filed 06/01/09 Page 2 of 2

James C. Mahan U.S. District Judge